

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.

INDEPENDENCE CAN GO NO FURTHER.—The National Intelligencer of this morning refers to Mr. Rives's declaration of its falsehood in regard to Mr. Jefferson's declared opinion about a National Bank. The Intelligencer's statement, founded on the authority of some anonymous correspondent, who that Mr. Jefferson approved of Mr. Madison's course in signing the Bank charter, and in support he adduced another anonymous letter writer, saying that "in his favor in the renewal of the charter in 1811, Mr. Rives quotes to Mr. Jefferson's letter to him in 1811, Mr. Eppes, in 1811, then at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which he says:

"After the solemn decision of Congress against the renewal of the Bank of the United States, and the grounds of that decision, the want of constitutional power, I had imagined that such a bill, as well as no more application would be made to them for the continuation of banks." This declaration of Mr. Jefferson, a leading member of Congress when the Bank question was again moved, indicating that the decision of 1811 had settled the question against the constitutionality of the Bank, and Mr. Rives's declaration against yesterday, that he had direct proof from Mr. Jefferson himself, corroborating the opinion expressed to Mr. Eppes, and maintained all his life, is considered by the National Intelligencer as not at all in conflict with its statement.

The Intelligencer says,

"We learn that Mr. Rives yesterday again referred to this subject, declaring it a substance that he had abundant evidence, or posterior date to 1811, that Mr. Jefferson deemed a National Bank unconstitutional. Very well. Who can gainsay it? What we gain is, that (thinking of his notwithstanding) Mr. Jefferson reconsidered the question of a Bank *re-affidavit*, and, first found to do, to the concurrent judgment of Congress, the Courts, and the people in its favor. There is evidence, moreover, beyond the record of question, that it, before the expiration of Mr. Jefferson's last term of the Presidency, a bill had passed both Houses of Congress to renew the charter of the first great old bank of the United States, (the instrument of so great benefit to the country.) Mr. Jefferson would not have interposed his veto to prevent that bill from becoming a law."

The National Intelligencer gives the statement of his correspondent, that Mr. Jefferson had and Mr. Madison's Bank charter in 1816 was constitutional, not by denying the opinion expressed in his letter to Mr. Eppes, or asserting that it was not his honest conviction, but, as he adds, it, and then says that Mr. Jefferson contradicted that.

As far as *adjudicato*—that is, settled thing, And how was it settled according to Mr. Jefferson? It was, however, settled in 1811—the last opportunity that the people had to express themselves on the subject against the constitutionality; and after this decision, which Mr. Jefferson considered final, when it next came up, Mr. Jefferson—holding the constitutional principle conclusively settled against the Bank—decided himself in favor of National Bank charter! That is the Intelligencer's reasoning.

The Boston Post expresses, in a fine article, this new subterfuge of Whigry. We extract a part:

From the Boston Post.

Jefferson an advocate for National Bank! If there ever was a decided opponent of such an institution, it was Thomas Jefferson. He opposed it because it was unconstitutional, because it was an infringement of the rights of the States, because it was corrupting, in a word, because it was "one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our constitution." His opposition to a National Bank was early, uniform, unceasing, decided, and uncompromising. He condemned it in 1791, when proposed by Hamilton; and when it was proposed to create a new Bank—the late United States American State—again condemned it. Jefferson went further. He clearly foresees the evils of paper money, and ably pointed them out. His opposition extended to our banking institutions. At the unguarded side of State?"

From the Detroit Free Press.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!—Brandeth's Pills, Sarsaparilla, Swain's Panacea, Life Pills, Pease's Candy and Resurrection Pills all thrown in the shade!

The Physical Agent Triumphant!

Dr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, has the honor and happiness to announce to the people of the United States, that after years of laborious application, under the most adverse circumstances, he has at last discovered, and brought to perfection, his great discovery, the renowned *Physical Agent*, the fame of which, now spreads from Maine to Georgia.

The absurdity, depravity and utter recklessness of this bill as a measure of relief to the States are easily seen. The people of the States must be taxed to the full amount of the annual proceeds of the public lands to be distributed, with the additional cost of collection, profits to importers, and all the other items connected with our indirect mode of taxation by duties on foreign importations. These States which receive a smaller amount than they are entitled to by this wild and villainous scheme, and those which receive more, receive it at the expense of others. Call you the justice—all you that equitably legislate! Not at all. The project bears the brand of falsehood upon its very face. In no possible way, under no circumstance, turn it as you will, can this scheme be regarded as a measure of relief to the States.

To prepare for the passage of this bill, what have the leaders of the administration party in Congress proposed?

They have proposed to close the districts of the twenty-four years' suspension of the Bank of England, and that discovery that *specie* was a loss duty of 20 per cent, to 20 per cent ad valorem—then propose to levy a tax of 20 per cent ad valorem on tea, salt, coffee, sugar, molasses and absolute necessities of life. There is now a bill before the House for a sum of TWELVE MILLIONS in anticipation of a deficiency in the revenue consequent upon the passage of a law taxing the very *necessaries* of life which the people require for their subsistence.

This is the commencement of what may be termed "Wing Reform"—this project for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States is a part of the "more comprehensive *general*" required by the British Chancellor during his visit of the British bondsmen. The *benefits* the people may expect from its passage, to sum up in a few words, are, the public domain, to obtain which Dr. Clay, where they may be, is happy to sell his own, and if any one is troubled with jaded eyes, a single dose never fails to effect a perfect and permanent cure.

A thousand efforts have been made, to *draw from* the *reign of *specie** some fine spun theory, or magic drivel, which should be an infallible cure for each and every disease. These serve only to deceive and misguide. The first operation of the Physical Agent is to add a new coat, vest, hat, and entire attire of the finest brocade, to the wardrobe of the patient; transforming him upon the principle that "the tailor makes the man," from a shabby political huck to a statesman of the first water, a stock-jubber and a speculator. It removes all his old and troublesome debts, which unless *lived* would in the case, undoubtedly prove fatal. It gives him a healthy air, from Philadelphia or New York, to the Great West; that El Dorado of speculators. It allows him, with perfect impunity, to revel in city and village lobbies, sections, quarter sections, and eighties; and if in the course of his trials, he should happen to *trip up* other himself or others, Dr. Clay pledges himself to take the responsibility of all such accidents. For the entire truth of these assertions Dr. Clay has the pleasure of referring the public to All the quacks who sat?"

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Resolved, That the base, trickling, inglorious enemies of the Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, to the memory demands of the British Minister in the case of the British murderer and iniquary, McLane, had a tendency to soil and sully the name of our country, to reveal in city and village lobbies, sections, quarter sections, and eighties; and if in the course of his trials, he should happen to *trip up* other himself or others, Dr. Clay pledges himself to take the responsibility of all such accidents. For the entire truth of these assertions Dr. Clay has the pleasure of referring the public to All the quacks who sat?"

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and particularly, to the Hon. Daniel Webster, who has experienced great relief from a few doses of this medicine, and who has kindly allowed his name to be used on this occasion.—He has also in his possession certificates from Morris, Gale and Seaton of Washington, Hon. Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, Morris, Noah and Webb of New York, and the Hon. Godwin Lee of Canada, together with those of thousands of poor people who now have the medicine in their possession, but who have as yet been unable to *use* it, but upon whom, when used, it will undoubtedly produce singular effect.

For the satisfaction of the people of Michigan, Dr. Clay has the pleasure of referring the public to John Taylor, of Caroline, May 28, 1816, "we have equal sympathy and even reproached. I contemplated it as a blot left in all our constitutions, which, if not erased, will end in their destruction, which is already hid by the gamblers in corruption, and is sweeping away in its progress the fortunes and morals of our citizens."

It is indeed astonishing that even the Boston Atlas can dare to quote Jefferson as authority for a National Bank. So notorious was his opposition—so widely known are his opinions—that such conduct marks a political turpitude only equalled by the baseness of banking, and the *Irish Grey Club*, of Harrisburg, Pa., &c in minder, and who did much hard hazing in the cause of Harrison last year, have in a body, defaced, and uncomprised. He condemned it in 1791, when proposed by Hamilton and when it was proposed to create a new Bank—the late United States American State—he again condemned it. Jefferson went further. He clearly foresees the evils of paper money, and ably pointed them out. His opposition extended to our banking institutions. At the unguarded side of State?"

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